

# St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXXII.

ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1884.

NO. 319.

MINATED?  
first place, yet some  
honor. CLOTHES  
nominated or elected,  
clothing somewhat  
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DOWN.  
least, keeps the same  
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BROKEN-LOTS  
be procured to fill  
lots and it is impos-  
sible to select at almost  
any price. People who know  
examine these offer-

ed Down.  
Z & CO.,  
e Street.

FOR SALE BY  
ALL DEALERS.  
SUPERFINE  
CIGAR  
GAR  
VING.  
TWENTY DAYS  
s before remov-  
er special induce-  
erest to give us a  
Oil Cloths, Mats,  
s, Stoves, Toilet  
sekeeping. Co.

INSURANCE  
Life Insurance in  
at it is to your per-  
son by calling or  
rates.  
choice. Something  
ants. Hartford, Con-  
y, Arkansas & Texas  
Telephone No. 130  
ven Pieces.  
Suit with Swinging  
oves, Etc. We will  
be completed with  
d for \$12, which for

HOTEL,  
Mo.  
ER DAY.  
very convenient  
and gardens.  
RST, Proprietor.

VE COMPANY,  
adway.

EE'S SALES.  
Whereas, Bernard Rooper and  
er, formerly Fischer, his wife, by  
dicted the first day of April, A.  
he Recorder's office of the City of  
at St. Louis, Missouri, conveyed to  
the following described property,  
the City of St. Louis, and State  
and described as follows, to wit:  
A number two of Thomas A.  
in its number four in North St.  
only one hundred and twelve  
led north by Montgomery street,  
(2), south by an alley, and west  
ch side of the same, made to  
of securing to Hermann Koch,  
to demand payment of said  
by the judgment of the Circuit  
amount of said liability has been  
the said Koch has become of  
has not been discharged, or any  
in, in pursuance of the terms of  
and will.

29th DAY OF JULY, 1884.  
Clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m.  
out door of the Court House, in  
Missouri, proceed to sell the above  
venue to the highest bidder,  
ability and expenses of executing  
HERMAN J. KREMER, Trustee.

Whereas, John O. Brinkman  
months deceased and his wife,  
dicted the first day of May, A.  
the Recorder's office of the City of  
at St. Louis, Missouri, conveyed to  
the following described property,  
the City of St. Louis, and State  
and described as follows, to wit:  
A number one (1) and two  
only one (2) of Union addition, sit-  
ing an aggregate front of one  
of the north line of Union street,  
eleven feet five inches (11 ft.  
d conveyance to the undersigned  
is the payment of certain notes  
which, whereas, one of said  
remain unpaid, now, therefore,  
holder of said note, and in pur-  
sue and cost of said note.

29th DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1884.  
Clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m.  
out door of the Court House, in  
Missouri, proceed to sell the above  
venue to the highest bidder, for  
notes and the costs of execution.

AUGUST GRIENER, Trustee.

oly Drug St  
5th and Market Sts

D MEDICINE  
and TOILET  
ICLES,

ST. LOUIS  
VATE LYING-IN HOSPITAL

AND  
NIC FOR FEMALE DISEASES.

who expect their confinement to be accom-  
1205 Chestnut Avenue  
Dr. H. REWLAND.

0 CASES ROUGH-AND-READY HATS

8 CENTS!

A Full Line of Ladies' and Children's Hats at 10c, 25c, 34c, 35c and 50c at the

NUNES - JALKUT MILLINERY CO.,

04 and 606 Franklin Av. Thorough to 829 North Sixth Street,

LEUBRIES'

GREAT REMNANT DAY,

Thursday, July 10, 1884.

Short Length Lawns, 10 and 12 yards in a piece at 2 1-2 cents per yard.

French Imported Grenadines, 8, 10 and 12 yards in a piece, at 60c; sold at \$1 50.

French Imported Grenadines, All Silk Goods, at \$1 00; worth \$2 50.

French Imported Grenadines, All Silk Goods, Fine Quality, at \$1 25; worth \$4.

Summer Silks at 30c; worth 75c.

Summer Silks, Fine Quality Checks, sold formerly at 50c; now 40c.

Satins, splendid goods, nice for Evening Dresses at 26 1/2c.

Dress Goods, full dress Patterns at 12 1-2c; worth 30c.

Chambrays at 7 1-2c; sold at 14c.

India Linens at 10c; worth 25c.

Our Great Bargain and Closing Sale continues. Above prices are for the people. In all departments we have made GREAT REDUCTIONS, and the Greatest Bargains will be offered that ever were put on any counters in this city.

SPECIAL--45 dozen Shirts, slightly soiled, 53c; worth \$1 25.

Open Saturday ALL DAY AS USUAL for the BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE. Pay us a Call.

LEUBRIES

615, 617 and 619 N. Fifth Street.



AND TINNERS' STOCK OF ALL KINDS.  
FOR SALE BY  
CELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

Monopoly Drug Store

Corner 6th and Market Sts.

AND MEDICINES,  
FANCY AND TOILET  
ARTICLES,

ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT BY DRUGGISTS

Medicines 10 to 20 per cent less than at any other place in the city.

PHICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY, AT LOWEST RATES.

ST. LOUIS  
VATE LYING-IN HOSPITAL

AND  
NIC FOR FEMALE DISEASES.

EXTRA.

6:30 P.M.

ALLIANCES!

But Victory Will Perch on the Cleveland Banner.

Combination Between Kelly and Butler.

Ben Withdraws From the Race.

Southern Senators Booming Bayard.

Cleveland Will Receive Randall's State.

Which Will Give Him 60 Votes, Leaving Him Only 40 to Win.

And the Hoadly-Ohio Vote Will Probably Go to Him.

Cleveland Put in Nomination by Lockwood, of New York, and Seconded by Carter Harrison.

Butler's Name is Not Presented to the Convention.

Bayard, Thurman, McDonald and Carlisle Also Nominated.

The Convention Will Adjourn Until Tomorrow Without Balloting. The Committee on Resolutions Preparing the Platform--Decisive Cleveland Victories--Tammany Desperate--Vilas, of Wisconsin, Permanent Chairman--The Nominating Speeches.

DAN MANNING,

Chairman of the New York Democratic Committee.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch, Chicago, July 9.—The question as to whether the vote on the unit rule could be regarded as a test vote as between Cleveland and the field was a very popular one last night. The interpretations of its significance varied according to the spectacles through which the interpreters looked. The anti-Cleveland men refused to regard it as any indication whatever as to how the convention stood, claiming that a large number of delegates had voted against Tammany who would also vote against Cleveland.

THE CLEVELAND MEN, on the contrary, claimed that while the vote was in a general way indicative of the relative strength of their force and the opposition, it was not accurate and did their cause less than justice. "We do not accept that result as a test at all."

SAT MR. PRICE OF NEW YORK, "for we have had either twenty or twenty-one delegates call on us since adjournment to say that they did not desire their affirmation on the question to be taken as an indication that they had deserted Mr. Cleveland. They voted to release New York from the unit rule, because, in their judgment, it was a gag law, and, consequently, unconstitutional. They will all come to us when the ballot is taken on the nomination and we will make a much better showing than we did to-day. Of course there are probably a few who voted with us on this ques-

tion that will vote against us on the nomination, but I am satisfied the vote, if it indicated anything, indicated less than our real strength."

MR. M'NEAL, delegate at large from Tennessee, held that there were many votes against Tammany which would not go to Cleveland. "Agreeing many of the delegates," he said, "got the idea that the proposition to break the unit rule was an invasion of State rights and he voted against it regardless of the fact that they were aiding Cleveland. That was the case in our own delegation, where at present there is but one Cleveland vote."

MR. A. E. BURR, delegate at large from Connecticut was of the opinion that the vote was very significant and that it could be accepted as an approximation of Mr. Cleveland's strength, although there were, of course, some votes on each side which were cast independent of the candidates. He estimated that Cleveland had only about seventy or seventy-five votes to seventy or seventy-five to secure the nomination.

SECRETARY GRAHAM, of the North Carolina delegation, argued that the vote was not a test, and instanced his own vote, which, he said, was against Tammany, although he would not force Cleveland. The vote was the leading topic of discussion in all the headquarters, and, notwithstanding these diverse expressions, the fact was plain that it had in some manner or other made a very general impression that Cleveland was possessed of a formidable strength.

COL. FLYNN, who looks after Gen. Butler's interests, was one of those who discussed the subject in the Massachusetts headquarters. Speaking to a group of delegates he said: "You gentlemen have by your action virtually gagged the representatives of one of the strongest Democratic counties in New York State, and have authorized the representatives of the Republican districts to voice the sentiment of the State in choosing a candidate. This is both unwise and unjust."

WHEN THE PLATFORM COMMITTEE met last night it soon became manifest that, instead of being conciliatory in spirit as had been hoped, the various tariff enthusiasts were disposed to make a stubborn stand for their respective theories as to what kind of a plank should be inserted, nobody being willing even to put in a compromise plank, as representing the two great divisions of the party. Morrison of Illinois, and Converse of Ohio, were put in nomination for permanent chairman of the committee, and the vote showed a tie of 18 to 18, and

THIS WAS A SURPRISE all ground. A discussion and another ballot followed, but the result was the same. There being no prospect of a change, they agreed to go on under Acting Chairman Hays of Pennsylvania. And hear the arguments of the labor organizations desiring a plank in the platform. Eight speeches were heard of this kind, and

at nearly 1 o'clock the committee adjourned without having broken its dead-lock. This suggests

A LONG AND ONLY fight on a question which the conservative element here had hoped would be disposed of without any debate at all. The committee will probably wrangle all day to-day, if not all through to-night, in an effort to get up something on which they can agree, and it will almost certainly result in a double barreled report, which will necessitate a discussion of the whole question in the convention. Waterson, Hurl, Morrison, Converse, Butler and Morgan have taken off their collars, and are in a blustering state of ruffled hair and perspiration. The distinction which the various tariff theorists make as to the plank are many, thin and

ingenious.

COMMITTEEMAN ROSS OF MAINE, said: "I favor a decided reduction of the tariff, so that we shall have no surplus to tempt the greed of the political thieves. If in making this reduction we can have the duties fixed on those goods most in need of protection it will be revision, but not a revolution in the tariff. I do not want any such radical or sudden change as will disturb either manufacturing industries or laboring interests. A tariff for revenue only would suit me if it were only construed the way it is intended, but the trouble is it is susceptible of being distorted and misinterpreted, and hence I am not in favor of a tariff for revenue only. A tariff for revenue with incidental protection does not suit me either, because incidental protection means nothing. I do not want the Ohio platform, but I do want a conservative and plain declaration in favor of tariff reform."

COMMITTEEMAN BAKER OF WEST VIRGINIA said that New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio were practically agreed on the tariff question. "What we want," said he, "is a declaration in favor of a tariff which will yield sufficient revenue for an economic administration of the Government and we want it distributed not among several thousand articles but among those few articles which really need protection. We don't indorse that monstrous plan of Morrison's which proposes to make a horizontal reduction without revision of the classification because that only tends to perpetuate the very worst features of the iniquitous Republican tariff law West Virginia, Virginia and Ohio merely differ in our ideas of parsimony. We want to see the tariff as to give protection to American labor within the limit of the revenue necessary to run the government, and so these niceties multiply."

COMMITTEEMAN BATES OF DELAWARE wants a declaration for a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, while Committee-man Burr of Connecticut wants the Ohio platform, a readjustment to protect where protection is necessary and only to the extent of the revenue needed for government expenses. General Bingham, Connecticut's Committee-man, denies the constitutional power of the government to levy tax for protection purposes, and hence wants a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection. M. D. Crow of Colorado wants the Ohio

platform, and Henderson of South Carolina wants the same. Carr of North Carolina wants a plank promising tariff reform, and is not particular as to the shape, but wants no free trade in his

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MISSOURI, though supposed to be a free trade State has appointed a protectionist to the Platform Committee in Mr. W. H. Phelps, and the Louisiana representation, Col. E. A. Burke, is a conservative protectionist. Ben Butler has a plank which he declines to give to the public till to-morrow, and the position of Waterson and Morrison are well-known. The conservative element is so strong in the committee as to insure against any very radical plank, and, although the committee will have to sit a long time to agree upon the precise form of expression, there will probably be no great clash between the representative champions.

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The great contest, so it is said, will occur to-day. Whether the effort will be successful or not, there is no doubt that last night and this morning an immense amount of work was done by Mr. Kelly and his men. The actual result of yesterday's filibustering is claimed to be a decrease in the total vote of Cleveland of at least fifty votes, and perhaps more.

THE OPPOSITION hold that any method that can save off a ballot on the President is sure to be disastrous to Cleveland's chances. It gives Field a chance to figure. Yesterday at noon the managers of the Field say the greatest strength was reached. He enjoyed a strong boom after the defeat of the New York delegation, but the vote on Grady's amendment yesterday is capable of several interpretations. The Cleveland men claim, of course, that it showed only a portion of the New York Governor's real strength. Friends of Bayard, Thurman and McDonald on the other hand say Cleveland's actual strength is at least 100 short of the 468 votes







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ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1884.

NO. 319.

50 CASES ROUGH-AND-READY HATS

Will be Offered During This Week at

8 CENTS!

A Full Line of Ladies' and Children's Hats at 10c, 25c, 34c, 35c and 50c at the

**NUNES - JALKUT**

MILLINERY CO.,

604 and 606 Franklin Av. Through to 829 North Sixth Street,

**LEUBRIES**

GREAT REMNANT DAY,

Thursday, July 10, 1884.

Short Length Lawns, 10 and 12 yards in a piece at 2 1-2 cents per yard.

French Imported Grenadines, 8, 10 and 12 yards in a piece, at 60c; sold at \$1 50.

French Imported Grenadines, All Silk Goods, at \$1 00; worth \$2 50.

French Imported Grenadines, All Silk Goods, Fine Quality, at \$1 25; worth \$4.

Summer Silks at 30c; worth 75c.

Summer Silks, Fine Quality Checks, sold formerly at 80c; now 40c.

Satins, splendid goods, nice for Evening Dresses at 26c.

Dress Goods, full dress Patterns at 12 1-2c; worth 30c.

Chambrays at 7 1-2c; sold at 14c.

India Linens at 10c; worth 25c.

Our Great Bargain and Closing Sale continues. Above prices are for the people. In all departments we have made GREAT REDUCTIONS, and the Greatest Bargains will be offered that ever were put on any counters in this city.

SPECIAL--45 dozen Shirts, slightly soiled, 53c; worth \$1 25.

Open Saturday ALL DAY AS USUAL for the BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE. Pay us a Call.

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615, 617 and 619 N. Fifth Street.

**CHARTER OAK STOVES**

AND TINNERS' STOCK OF ALL KINDS. FOR SALE BY EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

Anti-Monopoly Drug Store

S. W. Corner 6th and Market Sts.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES,

AND ALL ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT BY DRUGGISTS

Patent Medicines 30 to 50 per cent less than at any other place in the city.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY, AT LOWEST RATES.

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PRIVATE LYING-IN HOSPITAL

AND

CLINIC FOR FEMALE DISEASES.

Ladies who expect their confinement can be accommodated.

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**ST. LOUIS SEMINARY,**  
A PRIVATE SELECT SCHOOL OF HIGH GRADE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Situated at Jennings, the most beautiful of the suburbs of St. Louis, on an elevation in view of the city, one mile from city limits, on the Wabash R.R. The place is beautiful and healthy. Number limited. Discipline careful and home-like; each pupil individualized. English, Classics, Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages, Music, Vocal and Instrumental, and Art Teachers of large experience. Commodious, well-ventilated buildings with beautiful and ample grounds. Early application only will secure a room. Terms moderate. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 10th. For further particulars and catalogue add the Principal, B. T. BLEWETT, LL. D., Jennings, Mo.

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Rhine, Pfalz and Moselle Wines.

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Dumonst & Jolivet and Cruze et Fils Freres.

Cognac of

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNON in Cognac and

OTARD, DUPUY & CO.

Depot of the Popular

Geo. Goulet & Co., Extra Dry Rheims.

**EXTRA.**

6:30 P. M.

**ALLIANCES!**

But Victory Will Perch on the Cleveland Banner.

Combination Between Kelly and Butler.

Ben Withdraws From the Race.

Southern Senators Booming Bayard.

Cleveland Will Receive Randall's State.

Which Will Give Him 60 Votes, Leaving Him Only 40 to Win.

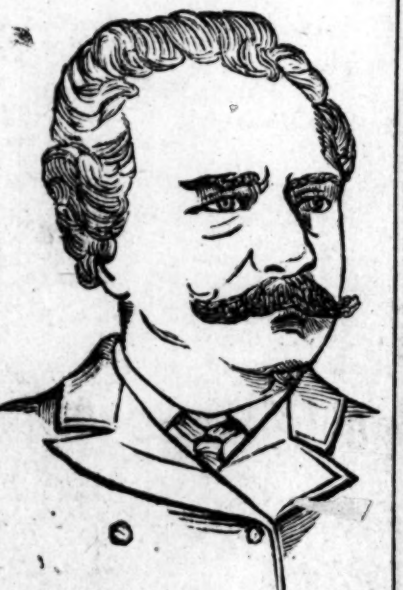
And the Hoadly-Ohio Vote Will Probably Go to Him.

Cleveland Put in Nomination by Lockwood, of New York, and Seconded by Carter Harrison.

Butler's Name is Not Presented to the Convention.

Bayard, Thurman, McDonald and Carlisle Also Nominated.

The Convention Will Adjourn Until Tomorrow Without Balloting--The Committee on Resolutions Preparing the Platform--Decisive Cleveland Victories--Tammany Desperate--Vilas, of Wisconsin, Permanent Chairman--The Nominating Speeches.



DAN MANNING,

Chairman of the New York Democratic Committee.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch. CHICAGO, July 9.—The question as to whether the vote on the tariff rule could be regarded as a test vote as between Cleveland and the field was a very popular one last night. The interpretations of its significance varied according to the spectacles through which the interpreters looked. The anti-Cleveland men refused to regard it as any indication whatever as to how the convention stood, claiming that a large number of delegates had voted against Tammany who would also vote against Cleveland.

THE CLEVELAND MEN, on the contrary, claimed that while the vote was in a general way indicative of the relative strength of their force and the opposition, it was not accurate and did their cause less than justice. "We do not accept that result as a test at all."

SAID MR. PRICE OF NEW YORK, "for we have had either twenty or twenty-one delegates call on us in a general way indicative of the relative strength of their force and the opposition, it was not accurate and did their cause less than justice. "We do not accept that result as a test at all."

tion that will vote against us on the nomination, but I am satisfied the vote, if indicated anything, indicated less than our real strength.

MR. PRICE, delegate at large from Tennessee, held that there were many votes against Tammany which would not go to Cleveland. "Agreeing many of the delegates," he said, "took the idea that the proposition to break the unit rule was an invasion of State rights and he voted against it regardless of the fact that they were aiding Cleveland. That was the case in our own delegation, where at present there is but one Cleveland vote."

MR. A. E. BURK, delegate at large from Connecticut was of the opinion that the vote was very significant and that it could be accepted as an approximation of Mr. Cleveland's strength, although there were, of course, some votes on each side which were cast independent of the candidates. He estimated that Cleveland had only about seventy or seventy-five votes to gain to secure the nomination.

SECRETARY GRAHAM, of the North Carolina delegation, argued that the vote was not a test, and instanced his own vote, which, he said, was against Tammany, although he would not force Cleveland. The vote was the leading topic of discussion in all the headquarters, and, notwithstanding these diverse expressions, the fact was plain that it had in some manner or other made a very general impression that Cleveland was possessed of a formidable strength.

COL. FLYNN, who looks after Gen. Butler's interests, was one of those who discussed the subject in the Massachusetts headquarters. Speaking to a group of delegates he said: "The gentlemen have by your action virtually gagged the representatives of one of the strongest Democratic counties in New York State, and have authorized the representatives of the Republican districts to voice the sentiment of the State in choosing a candidate. This is both unwise and unjust."

WHEN THE PLATFORM COMMITTEE met last night it soon became manifest that, instead of being conciliatory in spirit as had been hoped, the various tariff enthusiasts were disposed to make a stubborn stand for their respective theories as to what kind of a plank should be inserted, nobody being willing even to put in a compromise plank, as representing the various views of the party. Mr. Morrison of Illinois, and Converse of Ohio, were put in nomination for permanent chairman of the committee, and the vote showed a tie of 18 to 18, and

THIS WAS A SURPRISE all around. A discussion and another ballot followed, but the result was the same. There being no prospect of a change, they agreed to go on under Acting Chairman Bayard of Pennsylvania, and hear the arguments of the labor organizations desiring a plank in the platform. Eight speeches were heard of this kind, and nearly 1 o'clock the committee adjourned without having broken its deadlock. This argues

A LONG AND ONLY FIGHT on a question which the conservative element here had hoped would be disposed of without any debate at all. The committee will probably wrangle all day to-day, if not all through to-night, in an effort to get up something on which they can agree, and it will almost certainly result in a double barreled report which will necessitate a discussion of the whole question in the convention. Waterson, Hurd, Morrison, Converse, Butler and Morgan have taken off their collars, and are in a blissful state of rumpus and perspiration. The distinction which the various tariff theorists make as to the plank are many, thin and

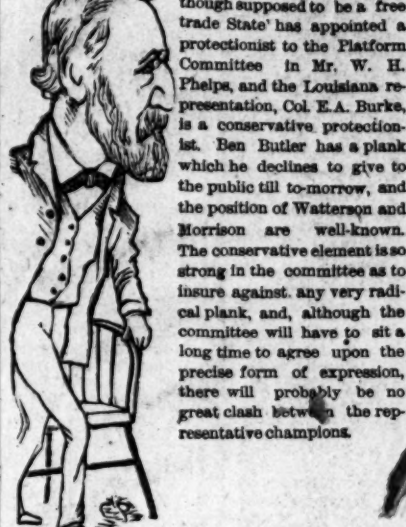
COMMITTEEMAN ROSE OF MAINE, SAID: "I favor a decided reduction of the tariff, so that we shall have no surplus to tempt the greed of the political thieves. If in making this reduction we can have the duties fixed on those goods most in need of protection it will be revision, but not a revolution in the tariff. I do not want any such radical or sudden change as will disturb either manufacturing industries or laboring interests. A tariff for revenue only would suit me if it were only construed the way it is intended, but the trouble is it is susceptible of being distorted and misinterpreted, and hence I am not in favor of a tariff for revenue only, but I do want a conservative and plain COMMITTEE BAKER OF WEST VIRGINIA said that New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio were practically agreed on the tariff question. "What we want," said he, "is a declaration in favor of a tariff which will yield just sufficient revenue for an economic administration of the Government and we want it distributed not among several thousand articles but among those few necessities which really need protection. We don't indorse that monstrous plan of Morrison's which proposes to make a horizontal reduction without revision of the classification because that only leads to perpetual tampering."

WADE HAMPSON, of the very worst features of the legislation, while Connecticut tariff law differ in our ideas of phraseology. We want to adjust the tariff as to give protection to American labor within the limit of the revenue necessary to run the government, and so these theories multiply.

COMMITTEEMAN BAKER OF DELAWARE wants a declaration for a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, while Connecticut Bayard, a readjustment to protect where protection is necessary and only to the extent of the revenue needed for government expenses. General Bingham, Connecticut's Committee-man, denies the constitutional power of the government to levy tax for protection purposes, and hence wants a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection. M. D. Crow of Colorado wants the Ohio

platform, and Henderson of South Carolina wants the same. Cair of North Carolina wants a plank promising tariff reform, and is not particular as to the shape, but wants no free trade in his

GOV. MORTON OF IOWA wants a plain declaration for tariff reform and reduction of taxes, but no Ohio platform. "I decline to contribute when Ohio passes under the hat," said he. "I am in favor of serving the interests of the multitude who wear woolen cloth rather than those of the few who raise sheep." Missouri, though supposed to be a free trade State has appointed a protectionist to the Platform Committee in Mr. W. H. Phelps, and the Louisiana representation, Col. E. A. Burke, is a conservative protectionist. Ben Butler has a plank which he declines to give to the public till to-morrow, and the position of Waterson and Morrison are well-known. The conservative element is so strong in the committee as to insure against any very radical plank, and, although the committee will have to sit a long time to agree upon the precise form of expression, there will probably be no great clash between the representative champions.

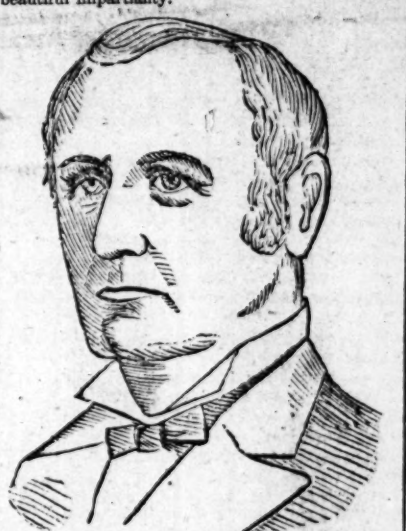


ABRAM S. HEWITT.

**PUSHING CLEVELAND HARD.**  
He Gains Randall's Votes--Tactics of Kelly--Will Force the Fighting.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch. CHICAGO, July 9.—The Cleveland men are this morning making a very confident claim that Randall's sixty votes in Pennsylvania are to be given to Cleveland unless he is either nominated or shelved. Whether this is the result of a trade or not they refuse to say, but it has been suspected for a long time that the very intimate and friendly relations between Tilden and Randall would, when the time came, prove beneficial to Gov. Tilden's choice, who is now conceded to be Cleveland. Outside of this development it does not appear that Cleveland is gaining anything by the delay. His opponents are laboring more assiduously than ever, and John Kelly, through the Boston Herald Bureau here, is in receipt of a large number of telegrams from labor organizations and Butler Clubs in New York and Brooklyn, declaring that under no circumstances will they support Cleveland. A large budget of telegraph correspondence of this sort

WAS FURNISHED BY KELLY to the press this morning, it having evidently been sent at this critical moment pursuant to arrangements made before Kelly left New York. There can be no question that the more timid and uncertain delegates will be considerably influenced by this work, Cleveland unless he is by a renouncing and sudden furor for Thurman, McDonald and Butler, in which Tammany is the moving spirit, sending its shouters to participate in all of the meetings with beautiful impartiality.



Thos. A. Hendricks.

IT IS PROBABLE that the Cleveland men will now force the fighting, especially if their representation concerning the Pennsylvania vote is true. That vote added to their estimates of yesterday will put them within forty votes of the winning post, and such a display of strength will probably be sufficient to win over those forty in short order. The New York Cleveland men visited the Texas delegation last night, and there was much speech-making and debate, which, it is claimed, won a large number of votes to Cleveland. This may be taken with several grains of salt, as Texas has been very firm in her opposition to the New York man. The feeling this morning is of that unsettled character which would make it possible for a dark horse of strong national reputation and unassailable record to go into the convention and create a tremendous stampede.

THE DARK HORSE, HOWEVER, is not in sight, and the only possibility of a stampede of that kind seems to lie in the fact that Cleveland may fall for several ballots to secure the needed accession, in which event, if Pennsylvania or Massachusetts or Ohio or Missouri were to lead off in a solid body to Bayard, or even to McDonald, the South, or Western States would follow like sheep. Missouri is at present wavering very much, and no man in the delegation knows what the vote will be. The canvassing in headquarters, the arguments in corridors and lobbies, the processions of campaign clubs led by brass bands and the impromptu mass meetings for this candidate and that, were more conspicuous features of last night than on any previous occasion, and kept Chicago in a blaze and a roar till 3 o'clock this morning. The man in the moon must certainly have noted that some extraordinary event was transpiring.

WHADE WHITNEY, SON-IN-LAW OF PHELPS, the processions of campaign clubs led by brass bands and the impromptu mass meetings for this candidate and that, were more conspicuous features of last night than on any previous occasion, and kept Chicago in a blaze and a roar till 3 o'clock this morning. The man in the moon must certainly have noted that some extraordinary event was transpiring.

TAMMANY'S TACTICS. The Feeling Against Cleveland--Bayard, McDonald or Thurman to the Front. CHICAGO, July 9.—To-day Tammany will repeat in the convention its effort to break the unit rule. It is actually how the fight is to be resumed is not stated, but Mr. Kelly claimed this morning that he had 100 additional votes to those cast yesterday for Senator Grady's amendment. The fight of yesterday was only the preliminary sparring match.

The great contest, so it is said, will occur to-day. Whether the effort will be successful or not, there is no doubt that last night and this morning an immense amount of work was done by Mr. Kelly and his men. The actual result of yesterday's filibustering is claimed to be a decrease in the total vote of Cleveland of at least fifty votes, and perhaps more.

THE OPPOSITION hold that any method that can save off a ballot on the President is sure to be disastrous to Cleveland's chances. It gives Field a chance to figure. Yesterday at noon the managers of the field say the greatest strength was reached. He enjoyed a strong boom after the defeat of the New York delegation, but the vote on Grady's amendment yesterday is capable of several interpretations. The Cleveland men claim, of course, that it showed only a portion of the New York Governor's real strength. Friends of Bayard, Thurman and McDonald on the other hand say Cleveland's actual strength is at least 100 short of the 400 votes cast against the amendment. Many believe these 100 votes, or a very large proportion of them, can be converted to-day to a position against the unit rule.

SYNOPSIS OF TO-DAY'S SESSION.

Vilas a Permanent Chairman--Fighting for Delay--Nominations.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch. CHICAGO, July 9.—Quite a number of elegantly dressed ladies graced Conventions Hall with their presence, and the audience was much larger than yesterday. At 11:30 the gavel fell, prayer being offered by Bishop McNeary of the Diocese of Chicago, a fine-looking old gentleman, who read a petition from the Episcopal ritual. Every delegate rose and listened to the prayer standing, and with every evidence of respect.

The committee on resolutions was not ready to report and asked for time until to-morrow morning, and for leave to sit in session during to-day's session. The committee granted it. Mr. Cummings of Massachusetts offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Platform to give a hearing to the Irish National League. The representative from Massachusetts was referred to the Platform Committee together with several memorials relating to other planks in the platform.

MENRY F. HARRINGTON offered a resolution declaring against convict contract labor. Referred to the Resolution Committee. Harry Ribbas, of Illinois, sent up a resolution to the effect the Democracy were opposed to sumptuary laws and in favor of personal liberty, and believes every individual gifted with inalienable rights in which he should be protected, even against an adverse majority. At 11:40 Mr. Power of Michigan offered a resolution declaring the action of the Convention yesterday concerning the unit rule was intended to bind only those States whose delegations had been instructed as a unit. Referred to the Resolution Committee.

THE COMMITTEE REPORTED in favor of admitting delegates from the eight territories and District of Columbia and permitting them to vote. At 11:45 the Committee on Credentials, report was read. In the Massachusetts contesting Twelfth District both sides were admitted a half vote to each delegate. There was no other contest. An effort to amend by striking out the clause declaring the territorial report of the Credentials Committee was defeated and the report of the Credentials Committee was adopted.

An anti-polygamy resolution was offered by the Utah delegation. CAYTON HARRISON offered a resolution providing that members of the Veteran Democratic Association, now in session in the city, be allowed to occupy the vacant gallery seats. Adopted.

Wade Hampton of South Carolina was loudly applauded as he arose and offered a resolution setting forth that the position of the chairman of the National Committee is one of vast importance, and authorizing the committee, therefore, to select a chairman outside its own body. Referred.

A resolution to admit the country press without tickets was offered by an innocent old gentleman, who evidently had no idea of the proportions of his proposition. A substitute was offered providing that all unissued press tickets be divided among delegates to the Convention pro rata for distribution among the newspaper men of their respective States.

A RESOLUTION calling for a constitutional amendment making the Presidential term six years was offered by Miller of Ohio and referred.

A. O. Bacon of Georgia offered a resolution to the effect that future conventions should rule whereby, in case of a challenge to a State vote, the individual preference of each delegate be recorded and the result so discovered go as the vote of the State. [Cheering by anti-unit rule forces.]

Resolutions covering all shades of the tariff question were offered by different gentlemen and referred.

FOUR PAGES BY CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LITERATURE were read at length and referred. Mr. Burr of Pennsylvania offered a resolution authorizing the President of the Convention to call the Convention together again in case of the nominee's death. Referred.

A resolution limiting land grants to actual settlers at 160 acres each was referred. A large number of resolutions relating to the Chinese, to federal and State Courts and to various other subjects were referred without reading, after which Chairman Grant of the Permanent Organization Committee submitted a report naming

VILAS OF WISCONSIN for president and continuing the balance of the temporary organization. The name of Vilas was received with loud applause and at 12:35 he was escorted to his seat as permanent chairman.

Vilas, a tall thin scholarly looking gentleman, with a full black beard, eye-glasses and all, the air of a college professor, is in every respect the antipodes of Hubbard, who would make at least three of his slim successor. Hubbard introduced Vilas in a very neat way, thanking the convention for its treatment of him and saying Vilas would need such consideration much less than him. Vilas astonished the convention by his deep bass voice, which seemed of ten lung power, and hundreds in the audience craned forward to satisfy themselves that it was really that thin, consumptive looking party who filled the whole hall with his voice.

The Chair appointed a committee of eight or ten, representing some startling contrasts, to escort Mr. Vilas to the chair. T. A. Hendricks of Indiana was one of the members and was tumultuously cheered. S. M. Weed of New York was another, and the applause was not quite so loud. John O'Day of Missouri was another, and the convention restrained itself.

SEN. BUTLER entered the hall at 12:30 and was received with a quasi-ovation, which ended in a storm of hisses. President Vilas was forced to interrupt his speech until the demonstrations were ended.

VILAS' SPEECH was frequently interrupted by applause. His metaphors were odd, especially where he described dead commerce crying aloud for resurrection, and prescribed remedies to cure its disease. His delivery, gesticulation and manner were good. He made a scathing arraignment of the Republican party and denounced the demagoguery apparent in its leadership and the dissonance evident in its political methods. The speech was rather long, but was very well received.

A resolution offered by Munford of Missouri, opening the Indian Territory, was referred. The speech of the chairman was of twenty



















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**Skepticism dam "Grace"** by Pilot, Jr., 1st dam Mine by Ericsson, 2:06; 2d dam Minnie Clyde by Brignol, 2:18. Makes season at \$10. Apply to owner, Wm. Bickel, 709 E. 13th St., Chicago.

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**F**OR SALE—Fine gray pony for boy to ride, \$60. S. E. cor. Park and Mississippi avs. a12

**\$130** will buy a good working mule or will trade for a cheap horse. Ad. N 37, the

**F**OR SALE—Young, handsome bay pony, 14 hands, long tail and mane, paces fast in saddle, works in harness; very gentle; age, 3. 2224 Sheridan av.

**F**OR SALE—Good working horse; 15 hands high, about 15 years old; 125 pounds, about 3 years old. Inquires at Mineral Water Factory, in alley on Southern between 3th and 9th sts. w12

**F**OR SALE—Ice wagon, team and route. Reason cheap; reason to sell want to leave city. Ad. H 66, this office. w12

**F**OR SALE—A fine, large saddle and driving horse; a fast rack and gentle driver. Call at 329 N.

**FOR SALE**—New No. 1 phaeton and fine harness, \$100.00, call 2135; owner leaving city. 2504 Sheridan av. w12

**FOR SALE**—Two Sarah Bernhards and a doctor's phaeton at 1525 N. 7th st. a12

**FOR SALE**—\$75 will buy a covered, three-spring wagon, worth \$150. Call between 8 and 4 o'clock at 3002 Cass av. w12

**FOR SALE**—Cheap, one new wagon with dirt bed; one wagon with spring seat and brake and double harness. 1816 Morgan st. a12

**FOR SALE**—Horse and buggy: a splendid


**F**OR SALE—Good horse; no use for them. Inquire at southwest corner of Olive street and Taylor avenue for John Zellman; also wagons and boxes. w12

**F**OR SALE—Second-hand wagons, from \$150 to \$300. Ap. at St. Louis Dairy Co., cor. 12th and Chestnut sts. 12

**F**OR SALE—Charg; good sound horse, harness and Jenny Lind buggy, or will sell separate. Ad C 6, this office. w12

**F**OR SALE—Single state wagon. Will be

**FOR SALE**—Cheap—A livery stock outfit, complete, consisting of 17 horses, 13 buggies and carriages, harness, etc., at the best stand in the thriving city of Maryland. For further particulars dress G. Kuenster, Maryland, Mo. f12

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ures and looking-glasses on th  
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**F**OR SALE—Fine line of ladies' linen-lined trunks values at Cowperthwaite's, 315 Locust st. 45

**I**t will pay you to call and see our stock before you be sold the city's highest quality material for old buildings. W. H. Wilson & Co., 4th and 12 N. 9th st. 45

**F**OR SALE—Skye terrier and Newfoundland puppies. McKee & Sons, 109 N. 10th St. 45

**FOR SALE**—Cheap—Fine parrot; elegant talker; cries and laughs. Address H 57, this office. w5

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf from an old book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint creases. A dark, vertical binding edge is visible along the left side of the page. There is no text or other markings on the page.



